

ESTABLISHED 1894

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TEETH'S BIG FOE

Pyorrhea Responsible for Immense Amount of Suffering.

Infection of the Gums Which Frequently Is Not Suspected Until Much Harm Has Been Done—How to Recognize It.

(Supplied by the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.)

Pyorrhea is an infection of the gums or tooth-sockets. It begins beneath the edges of the gums that have been injured and especially where there has been an accumulation of tartar or lime-deposit. As the infection progresses and destroys the membranes that attach the root of the tooth to the socket, a pocket is formed around the root and the tooth becomes loosened. It is said that this disease is responsible for far more loss of teeth than is decay.

But this is not the only evil. In the pocket pus is continually being formed and discharged into the mouth and swallowed. Also, as the teeth rise and fall in their diseased sockets in ordinary chewing, bacteria are forced into the circulation and may be carried to distant parts, where they work harm according to their nature, selecting tissues for their operation in which they can best thrive.

It was formerly supposed that the ill effects from such conditions as dental abscess and other pus foci were wholly due to the toxins or poisonous products thrown into the blood-stream by the bacteria at the focus. It is now known, however, that the bacteria migrate into outside tissues through the blood and lymph-streams. In joint affections they clog and obstruct the small blood-vessels, interfering with the nutrition of the joint-tissues, causing deformity and enlargement, as in arthritis deformans, as well as in acute inflammation, such as rheumatic fever. Indeed, this condition of sub-infection, or "focal infection," is coming to be recognized as a far more important cause of disease than the honored auto-intoxication, a term which has been greatly abused and misused.

Wanted an Audience.

During my vacation I started in a canoe one afternoon on a four-mile trip across the lake. There had been a hard storm the night before, and the lake was quite rough. The wind carried me out of my course, the canoe was tossed with every roller, and I was soaked and terrified. When I reached the opposite side I decided I would never go back until something more substantial should come along and pick me up.

An hour later one of the finest boats on the lake docked at the shore. I boldly asked the pilot to come back to the hotel. On the trip I entertained him with a lot of chatter, and as we came to the hotel I noticed that there were a few guests out, and asked the pilot to mind going on a little coming back when there was an audience to appreciate my expressive home coming. When I got out of his boat I of the 40 cents, which is the price for hired boat service on the lake. The most embarrassing moment of my life came when the guests informed me that I had been one of the most important political figures of the lake and a summer estate near the shore.

Best Known Insulator.

In answer to a question, the Scientist says:

Vacuum is the best insulator of heat which is attainable. A vacuum would be a complete insulator and would retain or exclude heat perfectly. The common thermos is an example of the use of vacuum for keeping liquids either hot or cold. Heat is retained in hot liquids by the vacuum between the inner and outer walls of the thermos. There is a difference between a white hot body like the sun or an electric lamp and heat from a liquid or solid such as may be contained in a thermos bottle. The intense heat from a white hot body will pass easily through the best vacuum man can make, as witness the heat given off by an incandescent lamp bulb, which will char and set paper on fire. A vacuum will restrain heat of low intensity, but not heat of high intensity.

Krupps May Build Plant in Spain.

Spain is one of the great iron-ore countries of the world, shipping ore heavily to other European countries as well as to the United States, and while it has some large iron and steel works, its output of the finished product has never been commensurate with its ore developments. Now, however, according to the London letter of the Whaley Eaton Service, there is a well-defined project of the Krupps to set up a great branch at Bilbao, Spain, for the purpose of driving out of the market American companies who have a large share of the business. Manufacturers' Record.

SENDS OUT ADVICE ABOUT STOCK MEN

McSwain Gives Some Valuable Suggestions.

The State.

W. A. McSwain, insurance commissioner, has issued some timely suggestions to the public in reference to buying stock and being taken in by "blue sky" men. His circular letter, in part, is given below:

"Property owners should be careful in placing insurance and deal only with agents and companies authorized to transact business in this state. All licensed companies list their agents with this department and the insurance commissioner shall have power to revoke said license after 30 days' notice and examination whenever it shall appear that said agent has violated the laws of this state or has willfully deceived or dealt unjustly with a citizen of this state."

"All companies licensed to transact act business in this state are required to execute a certificate signed by its executive officer that the said company has not violated any of the laws of the state of South Carolina and that it accepts the terms and obligations imposed by the laws of this state as a part of the consideration for the issuance to it by the insurance commissioner of the said state of a license to do business in the state. In addition every insurance company of other states or foreign countries, is required as condition precedent for receiving license to do business in this state to appoint the insurance commissioner as its attorney to accept service in legal processes arising in the state so long as such companies may have outstanding policies in this state and until all claims of every character, held by the state or any citizen of the state shall have been settled; also to deposit with the insurance commissioner approved bonds or approved securities conditioned upon the payment of any judgment entered up against any such company in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state and such judgment shall be a lien upon the bond or securities. Deposits required as follows:

"Each legal reserve life insurance company \$20,000; each fire accident, casualty or surety company \$10,000; miscellaneous, not specified above, \$10,000."

"Mutual companies are exempt from the deposit of securities. All classes of companies, except mutual companies, are required to pay a tax on gross premium receipts, less return premiums and cash dividends, of 2 per cent, which may be reduced by investment in South Carolina securities."

"Fire insurance companies are required to pay an additional tax of 1 per cent, on premiums collected in certain cities and towns known as the fire department equipment tax; also one-tenth of 1 per cent, on all premium receipts known as the fire inspection tax."

"All companies are required to pay state license fees of \$100 except mutual companies, and in addition the following departmental license fees: life \$50, fire \$40, accident \$40, miscellaneous \$40; foreign mutual companies including fraternal benefit societies, \$25, farmers' mutuals, \$10."

"To do business with unlicensed companies you deprive the state of the revenue that would accrue under the above. You are deprived of protection afforded you by state laws."

Mr. Kirkland Leaves the Advocate.

Dillonites will be interested in the announcement that Rev. W. C. Kirkland has severed his connection with the Southern Christian Advocate and is succeeded by Rev. R. E. Stackhouse, a brother of Dr. Wade Stackhouse, and former Dillon county citizen. Mr. Kirkland served the Dillon Methodist church as pastor for four years and has scores of friends here among all denominations by whom he is pleasantly remembered. During his six years as editor of The Advocate he has built in Columbia a new home for the paper and added materially to its mechanical equipment. The paper is on a sound financial basis. It is not known where Mr. Kirkland will locate, but wherever he goes he will always carry with him the good wishes of his scores of Dillon friends.

Primrose Keeps Good Time.

In the garden of Charles D. Emery of Hornell, N. Y., is an old-fashioned English primrose which opens its flowers, Mr. Emery says, promptly at eight o'clock every evening and keeps them open exactly one hour. One evening, however, which is supposed to ring at nine o'clock, was two minutes early but the primrose was not fooled. It took the extra two minutes and folded its petals completely in the hour as marked by the stroke of an old-fashioned clock.

Marriage Promotes Long Life.

Marriage, according to Doctor Schwartz of Berlin, is the most important factor of longevity. Of over 100 persons who reach the age of forty years, 125 are married and 75 unmarried. At sixty the proportions are 48 married and 52 unmarried; at seventy years, 27 to 11; and at eighty years, 9 to 8. Fifty centenarians had all been married.

TWO-SWORD MEN OF JAPAN

With Their Disbanding, Comparatively Few Years Ago, the Secret of Blademaking Disappeared.

As late as 1868 there were some 400,000 two-sword men in Japan, highly trained fighters attached to the nobles of the land in bands ranging from two or three, to an entire army. When the revolution came the work of the two-sword men was done, the nation was made into a solid unit and the strength of the blade carriers was needed at plow and bench.

With this disbanding, an exchange explains, the trade of the swordmaker was also lost to the vast number following it, and with them, as the years passed, died the secrets of the warrior tools. Swords can be obtained in Japan today whose blades are so keen they can cut through a veil or a sofa cushion, and also can be driven through a bar of iron, provided the wielder has the strength. Others have blades covered with a beautiful and intricate tracery that disappears and reappears at odd times, and no one can solve the "why" of it. One moment the blade is as smooth and unmarked as a mirror and the next the design leaps out before the eye of the startled beholder and can even be felt by sensitive fingers. Yet other blades are colored red, blue, silver or gold, and while seemingly an alloy, a chemical analysis shows nothing but steel. Yet others are coated with a poison that is unseen, but beyond all other poisons deadly. In large part it consists of decayed human blood.

RACE SOON TO BE EXTINCT

Falls in Wake of Civilization Have Spelt Doom to the Polynesians of South Seas.

That modern civilization is bringing death and extermination to the splendid race known as the Polynesian, is the claim of all travelers who have spent time on the beautiful southern Pacific islands. Charles Bernard Norrholm, in the Atlantic Monthly, in sorrowful over this says:

"To say that Christianity was their undoing would be absurd; they died and are dying under the encroachments of the European civilization of which Christianity was the forerunner. Everywhere in the South seas the story has been the same, whether told by Stevenson, or Melville, or Louis Becke. We brought them disease; we brought them cotton clothing (almost as great a curse); we suppressed the sports and merriment and petty wars which enabled the old Islanders to maintain their interest in life. And lastly, we brought them an alien code of morals, which succeeded often in making hypocrites of the men whose souls it was designed to save. Today there is nothing to be said, nothing to be done—the Polynesian race will soon be only a memory."

New Method of Identification.

Not only are the finger prints of every human being different but the position of the bones of the fingers, and also the shape of the nails are different. Doctor Beclere, a well-known student of radiography, utilizes this fact in a new method for identifying criminals. The method consists in making an X-ray photograph of the hand, showing the bones and the fingernails. Ordinarily such a photograph would not show the flesh, but in order that the record may be complete the fingers are soaked in an opaque salt, by means of which all the lines and marks are clearly shown. Doctor Beclere considers that the possibility afforded by his discovery of keeping a record of nails as well as of finger prints should prove of the greatest use in identifying criminals.

Vast Wealth in Liberia.

The Sun and New York Herald a few weeks ago was probably the first newspaper in our country to announce that Liberia, in West Africa, had just come into view as very rich in natural resources, both agricultural and mineral. It is nearly as large as the state of New York, fronts on the Atlantic for about 300 miles and its coast belt is only about twenty miles wide. North of the coast belt the whole country is a vast forest, through which Sir Alfred Sharpe of England has recently penetrated. He has informed the Royal Geographical society of the enormous population of this, till now, unknown forest land and of the unexpected resources, including gold and other minerals, that await development there.

Radio Control for Airplanes.

There can be doubt that if the war had lasted a few months longer we would have witnessed the leading armies employing great fleets of airplanes controlled by radio means. The United States army had progressed pretty far along this line when the armistice was declared. The same can be said for Germany. Now we learn that the French have demonstrated that five or six small and inexpensive flying planes, without pilot, can be successfully guided by a "shepherd" in a larger plane through the means of radio waves. Scientific American.

FOREST LONG UNDER WATER

Submerged Petrified Trees That Must Be Centuries Old Removed as Menace to Navigation.

When the government ship canal that connects Puget sound with Lake Washington was opened, the waters of the lake were lowered 12 feet. While wire-dragging the lake, says a contributor, the United States coast and geodetic survey discovered a submarine forest. The tops of the submerged trees were so close to the surface that they were a menace to navigation. Under-water logging operations to clear the lake were therefore started.

It is thought that the forest is prehistoric, a remnant of one that grew in the Lake Washington area in the days when it was dry land; or that great landslides in remote ages carried the trees into the lake.

The trees were without branches and stood vertical, or nearly so; they were semipetrified. The longest trunk removed was 121 feet 6 inches. The top, 10 inches thick, rose to within 4 feet of the surface of the lake. The butt was 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the roots, firmly embedded in the bottom of the lake, had a 20-foot spread. It was found 1,500 feet from the shore.

Off the south end of Mercer island, in Lake Washington, nearly a hundred trees were destroyed. The cleanup gave a count of more than a hundred trunks during the first three months of 1920, off Manitou point. The largest trunk in that area stood in 121 feet of water, 1,100 feet from shore. The tree was 111 feet long, with a 5-inch top and a 3-foot butt.

Wherever possible, the trees were pulled out by the roots. Fastenings were made to the trunks by dragging the bight of a cable through the water at the required depth. When the bight touched the trunk, one end of the cable was passed through an eye at the other end, and the loop formed was run down to the trees. When the trees were hauled up, they were cut into 4-foot sections and thrown back into the lake. Since they were waterlogged, they immediately sank.

Sometimes a trunk was caught that could not be uprooted. Such trees were blasted off at the top until vessels could pass safely above them. An idea of the extent of the submerged forest and the difficulty of removing the towering ancient trees may be determined by the time—three years and six months—that it has taken the engineering corps, working steadily, to make the lake safe for navigation.—Youth's Companion.

The Span of Life.

In making calculations on the number of years ahead of you it is very necessary to take your occupation into consideration. Fishermen have the healthiest jobs on record. Putting the average mortality at 100, the fisherman's percentage is 73. Deep sea fishermen have a higher rate, due to more accidents. Jewelers have the very low mortality of 76. Among the more general occupations, farmers and clergymen are the longest lived of all people. Occupations concerned with the handling of liquor have a very high death rate. Proprietors and superintendents of hotels with bars who do not attend the bar have a rate of 135, while the rate for men of the same class who attend the bar is 178. When the men are 25 per cent or more over weight the rate in the first class rises from 135 to 171, in the second class from 178 to 237. The mortality rate of waiters in hotels and other places where liquor is served is 177. Many insurance companies have sharp limitations in insuring these men, otherwise the rate would be much higher.

House Cleaning Dispensed With.

The use of modern electric implements such as the pneumatic sweeper is said to have been the means of dispensing with the old-time institution of "house-cleaning," which was a week in the spring and autumn when the whole domestic establishment was turned upside down and inside out, while the corners and crevices were scoured and accumulations of dirt and dust routed. Every week is cleaning week in these days and the happy home is no longer turned into a scene of chaos. We have now progressed to saner methods of doing home work. The proper thing now is cleaning hours—the house kept clean throughout the entire year by using the modern electric cleaners, instead of saving up the dirt, so to speak, then making frantic efforts twice a year to free the home from the accumulation.

What Bleaching Does to the Clothes.

In some exhaustive laundry tests directed by W. W. Farragher it was found that men's collars that were washed and also bleached broke after from seven to nine turns through the laundry, while others which had been washed but not bleached stood twenty-five similar turns before they gave out. Cotton thread that broke with a weight of 1,750 grams was washed and bleached twenty times by the regular laundry method; then it broke with a weight of 100 grams.

WAS WEARY OF LIFE'S BURDEN

Despondent Mother Drowns Child to Save It From Life of Toil.

THEN TRIES SUICIDE

Never-Ending Cares, Heavy Labor, and Lack of Sleep, Had Driven Mother to Welcome the Thought of Death.

Cleveland.—Life had dealt harshly with Mrs. Katherine Mikulic. Years of hardship and suffering made her wish to end it, and it was to save her daughter from a similar experience that she threw her five-year-old child into the water and tried to drown herself in Lake Erie.

With a sigh and a shake of her head, she sat on her cot in the prison ward at City hospital and told the reasons which prompted her act.

"Yes, my baby's gone," she said. "Now she won't have to suffer and struggle as I have. Please give me something so I can go to my baby."

"I want to die. Please let me die," she pleaded as she pressed her hands to her temples. "This headache will never go."

As if in a daze, Mrs. Mikulic sat, clasping her hands about her knees, and sighed again. Her eyes were red from tears, and she stared long at the sheet.

Her hands were coarse, bruised and swollen. Her long black hair glistened as if still wet from the waters of the lake.

Although she says she is twenty-nine, Mrs. Mikulic seems nearer forty.

"John? He can take care of himself by and bye," she said when asked why she had not taken her twelve-year-old son with her to the lake.

"Eight years I have this headache," she said, again pressing her hands to her temples. "Oh, I so want to die."

"Four years I have worked every night, and every day I can't sleep. This headache never goes away. All day I walk the floor until it's time to go to work again. Never do I sleep."

"Husband No Good to Me."

"My husband? He was no good to me. He worked a little, and then he won't work again. He spent all the money drinking."

Mrs. Mikulic stared at the spoon which she took from a tray of food.

"Ten years ago my husband came here. He left me in Croatia with my babies. Two years I did not hear from him. Then I worked and saved and afterward I came here, too. I had \$5."

"He worked sometimes in a butcher shop. But all the time he's drinking, and then he lost his work."

"Four years I worked every night. In the day time I could not sleep. Last winter he got sick and so did I. I did not see him when he died. Yes, I cried a little; but he was no good to me."

Had Often Wished to Die.

Continuing in her broken English, she said she went back to work to pay for her husband's funeral, but did not want to leave her baby.

"I worked last night, but again I could not sleep and still I had this headache. I walked the floor, up and down, and then I said: 'I will die.'"

Let me die and go to my baby," she sighed again.

White, 8000 Medina

working near the

Threw Her Child Into the Water.

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PRODUCES COTTON IN

Southerner Has Succeeded in Green and Brown and Is Menting on Black.

A. W. Brabham has submitted a Cotton exchange of Savannah samples of colored cotton—light brown, dark brown, light green and green. They are the results of years of experimentation. Mr. Brabham says that other colors will appear when a number of cotton plants in his garden that are not yet fully grown begin to bear.

The botanist has not yet been able to produce black cotton, but he says he will do so in time. It would have appeared this year, he contends, if a package of the seeds of a blue-tinted cotton, mailed to him by a botanist in Delhi, India, had not gone astray. Mr. Brabham has sent for another package of these seeds, and he is convinced that if he crosses them with certain of the cottons he has already grown the result will be black.

Luther Burbank once told Mr. Brabham that he would produce black cotton for a million dollars. Mr. Brabham replied that he thought he could do it more cheaply, and thereupon started his experiments.

Process of Becoming Convinced.

Every day he called her over the telephone.

Every day she refused to see him. But his experience with women had taught him to understand their coquetry, and he knew that her refusal was not sincere.

One morning when he telephoned she said that she would be glad to see him, but she was engaged for the day.

The next morning she was sorry to have to miss him again, but she did not have a minute free.

And the next day she wished that he had telephoned sooner, for she had just made an engagement. Would he please call again?

His experience with women taught him that her refusal was sincere.—From Life.

Canada to Allot Land to Eskimos.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Canadian government has decided to reserve for the remnant of the Eskimos a small part of the territory over which they formerly ranged as will in the varying pursuits of fishing and hunting, says the New York Evening Mail. The reservation is to consist of Banks and Victoria islands, north of the vast region, wide as the continent, known as Northwest territory, and far north of the Arctic circle.

From this reservation, and apparently the waters immediately adjacent to it, white hunters are to be excluded; and those who have begun operations on Banks island will be ousted. Thus the resources needed to sustain Eskimo life will be preserved.

East Seventy-second street when he heard a woman was in the lake.

Plunging in fully clothed, he swam to where she had disappeared. He dived and brought her to the surface. When she regained consciousness she cried: "Why don't you let me die?"

"My baby's in the lake," she said. "Please let me die, too."

White swam for some time before he recovered the child's body.

Mikulic was taken to Mount Sinai hospital and later to the City hospital.